

The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 29.73.

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June 12, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 86
Humidity " 91 " 71

June 12, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 78
Humidity " 80 " 56

7679 日三廿月四

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1917.

二月六日英華書

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
336 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The " Telegraph."]

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

Its Composition Announced.

London, June 11.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George announced the composition of the Irish Convention. He stated that the Government had thought to secure representatives of everyday life in Ireland, and had invited the County Councils and the Borough Councils to send their Chairmen. The Urban District Councils would be invited to select two representatives, and the churches would be represented by four Catholic Bishops, the Archbishop of Dublin and Dr. John T. Win, Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly. In addition the Chairmen of the Chambers of Commerce of Dublin, Belfast and Cork would be invited and there would be five representatives of Irish labour interests.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George said Mr. Redmond and Lord Lansdale would be asked to select five representatives from their parties, Mr. O'Brien two of his followers, the Irish Peas two, and the Unionists of South Ireland five, while five places would be reserved for Sinn Feiners. The Government itself would nominate from among leading Irishmen of all sections fifteen members of the Convention, the total number of which would be 101. The Government would prefer that the Convention should nominate its own Chairman, but it was prepared to nominate a Chairman and submit his name to the King for approval.

After Mr. Devlin had asked the Premier, as a preliminary to the Convention, which he said all hoped would succeed, to announce the release of the Sinn Fein prisoners, Mr. Lloyd George expressed the deep sense of loss pervading the House at the death of Major Redmond, one of its best known, oldest and best-loved members. The Premier said he could not adequately express the sorrow they must feel at the fall of this lovable and chivalrous figure. Although above military age, Major Redmond voluntarily sought peril and privation with a cheerful courage. They would never forget the appeal he made on his last appearance in the House of Commons. He participated in some of the most bloody battles of the war, and looked worn and aged with privations that his years unfitted him to bear; and none could have challenged him if he had claimed that he had done his share.

THE ADVANCE IN THE WEST.

British Line Further Extended.

London, June 11.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was considerable reciprocal artillery firing to the south of Ypres and to the east of Ephe, where we dispersed hostile assemblies.

We successfully raided to the south-west of La Bassée, damaging trenches and mine galleries.

We also raided to the east of Vermelles and to the south of Armentières.

We slightly advanced our line to the south of Meesines.

More Artillery Activity.

London, June 11.
A French communiqué states that there is considerable reciprocal artillery firing to the north of the Somme and in the region of Cerny.

Another Fish Coming?

London, June 11.
A German communiqué states that intense British artillery fire is spreading from Ypres.

Activity on Belgian Front.

London, June 11.
A message from Headquarters says the situation along the front of the first little bit of Belgium relieved since 1914 remains one of most active artillery duelling. The enemy has brought up a number of fresh guns and is regrouping his heavy guns. We are doing the same, and now have the advantage of position.

It is estimated that the taking of Vimy Ridge cost five million shells and Messines six million.

The new pattern tanks were called upon to do little in the battle of the Tiffat, but they certainly manoeuvred in more perfect co-operation with the movement of troops than ever before.

AWARD TO YORKSHIRE TEXTILE WORKERS.

London, June 12.
Sir George Askwith has awarded advances varying from fifty per cent. to thirty per cent., above pre-war rates to 190,000 Yorkshire textile workers. The operatives asked seventy per cent., but have accepted the awards. The application was a record in the wages movement of the textile trade.

THE DEADLOCK IN CHINA.

London, June 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Peking says that General Chang Kun, whom the President summoned to Peking, has arrived at Tientsin. He has sent a bodyguard of two thousand troops to Peking, and now says that he will come to Peking to mediate on certain conditions, including the immediate dissolution of Parliament, which the President has hitherto firmly refused.

The situation is practically at a standstill.

BRITAIN AND GREECE.

London, June 11.
In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that steps were being taken to secure the control of the Thessalian harvest. He hoped to be able to make a statement on the Government's policy in Greece very shortly.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The " Telegraph."]

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S MISSION.

Why He Is Going to the United States.

London, June 11.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question regarding Lord Northcliffe's Mission to America, Lord Robert Cecil stated that in order to co-operate fully with the United States in the conduct of the war, several Missions representing a number of Government Departments had been for some time in America, and it is necessary that someone should be at the head of those Missions to revise and co-ordinate this work. Lord Northcliffe had undertaken this work, which is not in any sense diplomatic.

Lord Northcliffe Arrives.

London, June 11.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that Lord Northcliffe has arrived at an Atlantic port.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA AND RUSSIA.

London, June 10.

President Wilson's message to Russia concludes:—We are fighting again for liberty and self-government and the undivided development of all peoples and every feature of settlement that concludes this war must be conceived and executed for that purpose. Wrongs must first be righted and then adequate safeguards must be created to prevent their being again committed. We ought not to consider any remedies merely because they have a pleasing sonorous sound. Practical questions can only be settled by practical means. Phrases won't accomplish this result. Effecting readjustments will, and whatever readjustments are necessary must be made, but they must follow principle, and that principle is plain: that no people must be forced under a sovereignty under which it does not wish to live; no territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing to those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty, no indemnities must be insisted upon except those that constitute payment for the manifest wrongs done; no readjustments of power must be made except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its people. And then the free peoples of the world must draw together, in a common covenant, some genuine practical co-operation that will in effect combine their forces to secure peace and justice in the dealings of nations with one another. The Brotherhood of Mankind must no longer be a fair but empty phrase; it must be given the structure of force and reality. Nations must realise that in their common life and effect a workable partnership to secure that life against the aggressions of an autocratic and self-pleasing power. For these things we can afford to pour out our blood and treasure. For these things we have always professed a desire, and unless we pour out blood and treasure now and succeed we may never be able to unite or show a conquering force again in the great cause of human liberty. The day has come to conquer or to submit. If the force of Autocracy can divide us, they will overcome us; if we stand together victory is certain and the liberty which victory will secure. We can afford then to be generous but we cannot afford then or now to be weak or to omit any single guarantee of justice and security.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Peasant Delegates Favour a Republic.

Petrograd, June 10.

The Congress of Peasant Delegates of the whole of Russia passed a resolution in favour of a Federal Democratic Republic. The Commission engaged in framing the law relating to the Constituent Assembly has decided that voters aged eighteen should receive the franchise.

Great Public Meeting at Petrograd.

Petrograd, June 11.

A great public meeting to discuss the Allies and the war was presided over by M. Rodzianko and attended by Sir George W. Buchanan (the British Ambassador), the French Minister M. Thomas, and Belgians and Italians.

Sir George Buchanan made an eloquent appeal for warlike action. He had, he said, always combated the forces of reaction in the old regime and had tried to impress upon the ex-Tsar that an irresponsible autocracy was an anachronism which could not endure. Russia had won full liberties within a single week and must now consolidate her newly-won freedom. If she would keep it the enemy must be driven from the national territory. The French and British democracies were holding and driving back the main German forces and shedding their blood not only for the defence of national patrimony but to safeguard the newborn Russian liberties. If the Germans had not transferred large numbers of troops to the west it might have gone hard with free Russia. We look to you now to help to relieve the constant pressure on our front by taking the offensive to bring the war to a speedy end. Sir George uttered a warning against the Utopian fallacy of a peace attainable by fraternising, which, he said, the Germans encouraged in order to demoralise the Russians. If we were fighting for capitalistic or imperialistic aims five millions of Britons would not have volunteered for war. The free democracies forming the great Commonwealth of British nations were absolutely united in recognizing the justice of our cause, and nothing in our policy was incongruous with the policy of "no annexations, no indemnities."

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The " Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Further Details of the British Advance.

London, June 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters dissects the German communiques on the Messines fighting, containing an extraordinary number of misstatements and belittling the brilliant British results. Referring to the assertion that the British losses exceeded the German, the correspondent mentions that ten thousand British failed to respond to the roll call to the evening of June 8th, of whom, computing from past experience, sixty per cent. would be walking wounded and a large proportion of the remainder would be able to rejoin later. The fact remains that owing to the overwhelming effect of our artillery upon the enemy gunfire and the comparatively weak infantry resistance Messines ridge was captured extraordinarily lightly. On the contrary the extent of the enemy losses is exemplified by the fact that there were only three survivors of half a battalion from one of our explosions.

We know that four utterly exhausted Bavarian divisions had to be relieved on the 7th and we know that whole tracts of dugouts were smothered under perfect little avalanches of churned earth, these being probably full of Germans sheltering from the shells which destroyed them in a still more horrible manner. Many dead machine gunners chained and strapped to their machines were discovered among the debris, bearing out a previously discredited statement. The Anzacs, Irishmen and Highlanders, the backbone of the army, and the "good old English line regiments" did magnificently at Messines, but the palm of victory goes to the Royal Artillery. So perfectly to time-table was the whole attack carried out that there was not an interval of ten seconds between the time the infantry was scheduled to follow the barrage into the enemy trenches and the sending up of rockets denoting that the objective had been attained.

Splendid Work of British Troops.

London, June 11.

Other correspondents at Headquarters state:—Grim determination to reach the enemy was shown in many ways. A gunner and a subaltern went forward with the first infantry to establish new observation posts on the enemy's lines and were so anxious to pick a site that they arrived in the German trench ahead of the infantry; they dashed into the first dug-out, killed two of the occupants, stunned a third, then killed two more. Coming from the trench the subaltern was ready to serve the guns. Simultaneously the capture of the trench was completed. The keenness of the men baffles description. A northern battalion broke all records by digging a six-foot ditch to the top of Messines Ridge and beyond. The New Zealanders and Australians dug three lines of new trenches of a depth of eight feet within six hours of the capture of the ground.

Our flying men completely overwhelmed the enemy in the air. One attacked an aerodrome from below the level of the sheds. When a machine gun opened on him he turned it like a hawk, scattered the crew and then returned to the aerodrome and finished it off. Another pilot saw four gun teams ahead, fired at and dispersed the drivers and then flew into a column of five hundred infantry whom he scattered in all directions. Having used up his ammunition he fired signalling rockets at them. One of the air squadrons sent back signals resulting in the silencing of seventy-two batteries. One brigade turned in four hundred calls resulting in one hundred and sixty direct hits.

Enemy Artillery Active.

London, June 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says: There has been no further counter-attack to the south of Ypres but enemy artillery have been active here and also in the neighbourhood of Fontaine-lès-Croisilles. We carried out a successful raid to the south of Souchez River. We brought down six aeroplanes and drove down three others uncontrollable. Three of our machines are missing.

Successful French Artillery Attack.

London, June 11.

A French communiqué states: A violent artillery attack in the sector of Nieuport-lès-Bains in Belgium severely damaged the German trenches. Twenty-one enemy aeroplanes were brought down and two captive balloons descended in flames during the week ending June 7.

THE RAID ON OSTEND.

London, June 10.

The Admiralty announces that the latest reconnaissance at Ostend shows the removal of all large shipping. The two destroyers which were reported as being towed to Zeebrugge were probably those damaged in the bombardment. The harbour appears deserted.

THE BRITISH PACIFIST.

The Seamen's Refusal.

London, June 10.

Among the delegates to the Russian Conference whom the seamen are refusing to convey are Mr. George Roberts, M.P., and Mrs. Pankhurst.

Attitude of the Seamen's Union.

London, June 11.

At the meeting in Trafalgar Square, Mr. Joseph Havelock Wilson, General President of the National Seamen's Union, said that the Seamen's Union is circulating the other unions with a view to obtaining their opinion regarding the sailors' action. There are three and a half million organised workers in Great Britain and if it was found that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald represented even half a million his Union would be satisfied and he would be permitted to proceed. Otherwise the delegates would never be allowed to leave England. The London Press would be invited to count the votes.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The " Telegraph.")

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Haddington.

London, June 11.

The death was announced of the Earl of Haddington. [George Bellis-Hamilton Arden, 11th Earl of Haddington, succeeded his father in 1870. He has been a Representative Peer for Scotland since 1874 and Lord Lieutenant of Haddingtonshire since 1876. He is succeeded by Lord Binning.]

LITERARY NEWS.

Messrs. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., announce for immediate publication a volume entitled "Through Life and Round the World," being the autobiography of Raymond Blathwayt. In this frank, bright, and picturesquely written narrative, the author tells the story of a singularly varied and interesting life. After fording a very vivid glimpse into his career as a rather unconventional curate, Mr. Blathwayt describes his entry into the journalistic and literary world of London, together with some very interesting descriptions of his meetings with Lord Tennyson. From the historian, how Thomas Hardy wrote some of his greatest works; a day he spent with James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and many others. The book is illustrated by Mortimer Menpes, and is crammed throughout with good stories.

"Poland as a Geographical Entity," by Malkowski, is announced for publication by Messrs. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd.

The firm has in hand a further reprint of Kant's "Perpetual Peace."

"A Bulwark Against Germany" is the title of an interesting work by Dr. Bogomil Vorjek, Lecturer at the University of Zagreb (Croatia), announced for early publication by Messrs. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd.

After the dismemberment of the Hapsburg Empire, the union of the Croats, and Slovens—in one State will be one of the most important features of future Europe.

The "Bulwark" explains the historical, political, social and economical evolution of the Slovens, who will be a strong factor in the building up of the great Serbia or Jugoslavia of to-morrow.

TENNIS PRIZES.

Mr. S. E. Green, Hongkong tennis champion, has given a handsome tennis racket as a tennis prize. Mr. Ng See-kwong has also given a lovely silver rose-bowl as a tennis prize to Queen's College, says the *Yellow Dragon*.

DON'T FORGET.

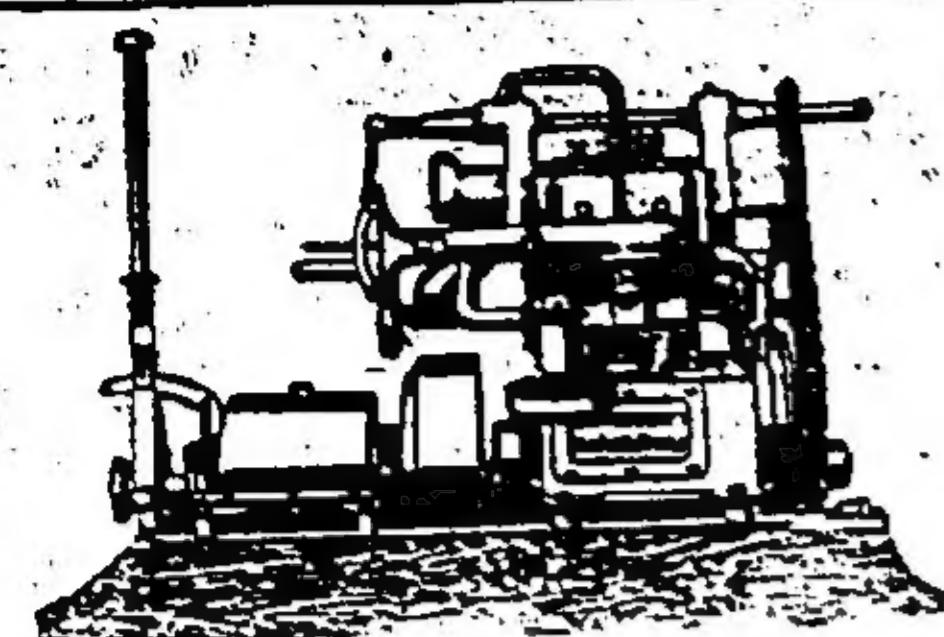
TO-DAY: Bandman Opera Co.—"The Happy Day," Theatre Royal at 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES.

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NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

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only genuine cure for Asthma discovered
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sufferer for many years, will if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
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PORTLAND CEMENT.

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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHewan, Tomes & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. Li Hon Fai, a Chinese graduate
of European schools, has been a teacher
to European officials and merchants in
this Colony for ten years.

He has a good knowledge of English
and Chinese examinations, and is possessed
of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher.
He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin.

Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to write, care of
Hongkong Telegraph, and we will send to No.
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Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Bath, Swimming Pool, Gymnasium and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to

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Inspection of our Grounds and Hotel cordially invited. Our frontage is within a few yards of the sea, with superb Hill Scenery at the back. We have two first-class Bowline Alleys, Tennis Court, Sea-bathing and dressing rooms, with fresh water shower baths always available.

Tea Gardens have been specially laid out entirely separate from the Hotel dept., where ladies may come and bring children to enjoy a splendid cup of Lipton's tea with Cakes, Ice Creams, Lemon Squash and Iced Aerated Waters, Etc.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Japanese Indemnity Claims.
Over \$47,000 has been paid over to the Japanese Consul General at Shanghai by the Chinese Government through the Special Envoy of Foreign Affairs, says the Chinese Press, in settlement of all indemnity claims by Japanese subjects who suffered during the second revolution in 1915.

To Save "The Divine Sarah."
The Doctors at Mount Sinai hospital, New York, having announced that the transfusion of blood might be necessary to save the life of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who was in a very critical condition following an operation on the kidneys, several men and women offered to place themselves at the disposal of the doctors for this purpose.

Endowment Gift For Cambridge.
Cambridge University has received a sum of \$10,000 for the endowment of a school of Spanish. The donors, who desire to remain anonymous, wish the money to be devoted to the improvement of the teaching of the Spanish language, literature, and history, and of the spoken tongue, having regard to the relations of this country with Spain and the Spanish-speaking countries of America. The Senate has gratefully accepted the gift.

Kaiser's Choice Utterances.
The Kaiser's new concern for democratic Government makes strange reading. Some of his previous utterances on his divine rights as Emperor are—"The spirit of the Lord has descended on me because I am the German Emperor." "I am the instrument of the All-Powerful, His sword, His representative." "Misfortune and death to all who resist my will." "Misfortune and death to those who do not believe in my mission!" "There is one master and one only, in this country. It is I, and I shall not tolerate another." "There is one law, mine!"

Did his Duty, and Died.
A gallant deed is recorded by the Times correspondent at the British Headquarters in France. "A solitary aviator," he says, "was returning from a distant trip when he was attacked by a large party of enemy machines. He fought till his ammunition was all exhausted, while making for home, himself and his machine being almost shot to bits. He had one eye literally shot out, a bullet in his body, and his foot smashed. His machine was riddled. In spite of all, he made his report, in which he apologized for making a rather rough landing because his smashed foot impaired control. Then, duty done, he died."

A New Delicacy.
Have you tried carrot pudding as War fare? asks the Referee. It is quite good. Here is an economic recipe: Four ounces of carrots, four ounces of cake crumbs, one breakfast cupful of milk, half a wineglassful of sherry, two ounces of sugar, half an ounce of candied peel (or crystallized cherries). Boil the carrots until tender, drain, and pass through a sieve; add the cake crumbs (any stale pieces of plain cake). Put the milk on to boil with the sugar, pour over the cake crumbs and carrots, mix well, add the sherry. Bake in a well-buttered pie dish for half an hour. Garnish the top with the candied peel (or cherries) before putting into oven.

Eat Rice.
The dearth of potatoes has had one good result in breaking down the intense conservatism of the British housewife. Plain boiled rice is at last making its appearance on menus as a vegetable, though it has been hitherto eschewed for in vain for years. The Abergavenny Guardians, more power to their elbows, are hungrily petitioning the Local Government Board to substitute it on their dietary table, which still prescribes half a pound of potatoes daily for every casual! Yet the rationing of the Japanese army is a simple matter, because all they require is an allowance of dried rice, and it is the chief article needed, or desired, by many thousands of our Asiatic fellow-subjects.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
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GENERAL NEWS.

"Quite Well." Mr. J. E. Clay, formerly of Kobe, who was reported missing, reports that he is quite well and is a brigadier bombing officer. Patriotic U.S. Undergraduates. Fifteen thousand Columbian students add, undergraduates already have responded to the enrollment blanks which the university sent out recently. The blanks, designating the types of services for which there would be need in case of war, were sent to 36,000 graduates and to nearly 13,500 students. Responses are being received from all over the country daily.

Roping Them All In.

How near to the proposed bill to incorporate in the British Army the subjects of Allies resident in England may be judged from the fact that there are 25,000 Russians of military age alone. A very valuable Division might thus be created. Arrangements have already been made for Austrian, Turkish and in some cases German prisoners of war who have proved reliable, to leave the camps on parole for work not connected with military industry.

Batavia Tobacco.

Americans were expected at Medan in the end of March to buy wrapper tobacco, as there is no longer any demand for it in Europe, according to news from Batavia. It is hoped a Tobacco market may be temporarily opened at Medan; 130,000 bales have been cleared. According to a wire a representative of Messrs. Berlage, of Amsterdam, bought at Batavia a first consignment of 224 bales of tobacco of superior quality to be sent to America via Java.

Girls Beat Men's Output.

In a case under the Defence of the Realm Act at Birmingham recently, four men were charged with attempting to restrict the output of war material. It was stated that there was a strike at the works where the men were employed and girls took their place. In the first week some of these girls were able to top 400 cartridge cases a day although a man's normal output was 350, and an attempt had been made to restrict it to 275. The hearing was adjourned.

German "Humour."

A recent issue of *Simplicissimus* (the Munich "comic" paper) publishes on its front page a picture of "Count Zeppelin in Heaven." The deceased Count has flown up to heaven in one of his own cruisers, which is seen resting on a cloud bank and undergoing the inspection of admiring angels. Attended by a guard of cherubs, the Count is being welcomed by St. Peter, who tells him that from the choice position assigned him for his celestial residence, "you can see Germany from the front window."

Law and the Widow.

Mr. Justice Darling, on being asked to postpone the hearing of a breach of promise action, the defendant of which is a lieutenant at the front, inquired how long the parties had been engaged. Counsel for plaintiff (a widow) said only a month or two. The Judge: More people die in bed than in the trenches. He may come back a captain or even a field-marshall. Think what damages she could then claim. (Laughter.) I don't think there is any hurry. This is not the sort of action that is favoured by the law. Lord Herschell, who was a very wise man brought in a Bill to abolish breach of promise cases, and a great many people agreed with him. His lordship postponed the case indefinitely.

NOTICES.

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NOTICE.

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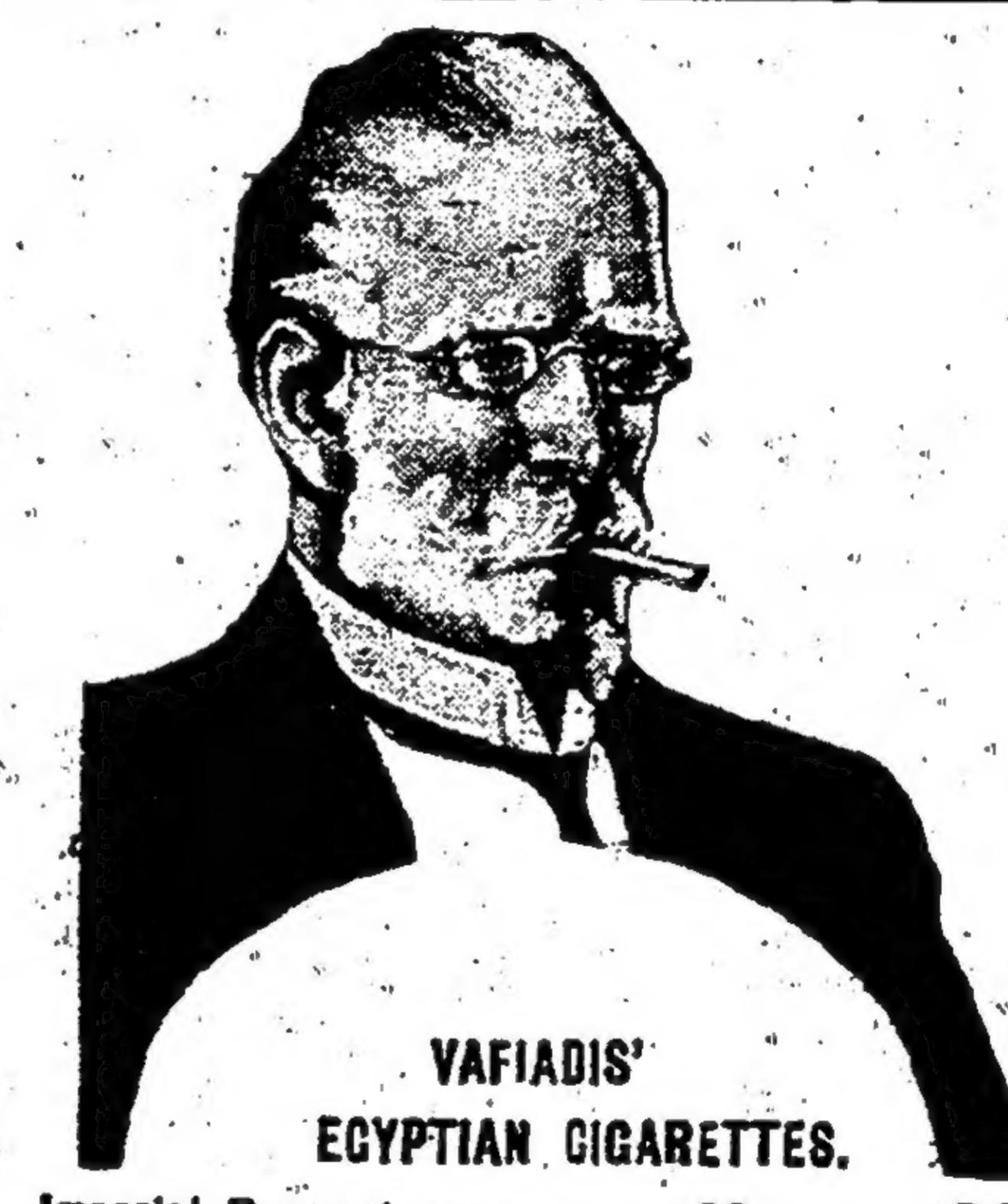
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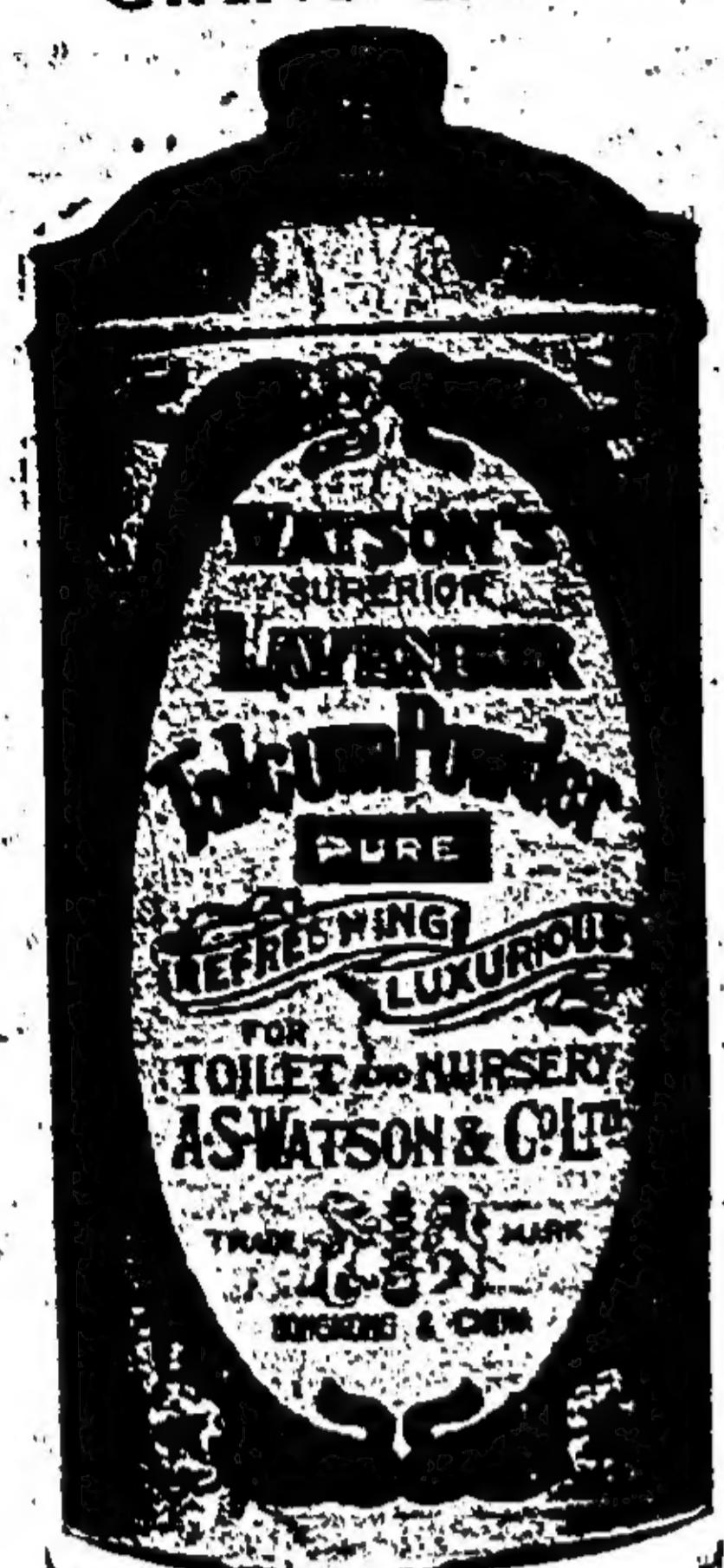
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1917.

THE GERMAN OFFER TO RUSSIA.

The characteristic peace proposals made by Germany to Russia, which were outlined in a telegram yesterday, will cause surprise to no-one. They provide another instance of the expected happening. But they are significant, none the less. They are, indeed, especially full of meaning, coming as they do at a moment when, as President Wilson puts it in his message to the Russian people, the war has begun to go against Germany, who is showing a desperate desire to escape the inevitable ultimate defeat which lies before her. These specious suggestions are launched forth, not on the spur of the moment, but after long and laborious efforts to set Russia against the Allies to whom she has pledged her word not to make a separate peace. Advantage has been taken of the intense unrest which has recently prevailed in Russia, and it would seem as though, finding that there was little hope of getting the Russians definitely to break away from the Allies, the men at the head of affairs in Germany thought that the moment would be opportune to at any rate strike for the arranging of an armistice, to the obvious advantage of the German military machine. But, once again, Germany has revealed her penchant for clumsy diplomacy, and to a long and monotonous list of miscalculations must be added this latest attempt to lure the Russians into a trap.

This message of the German Commander-in-Chief supplies a striking example of the German conception of political morality. In effect, it says to the Russian Government:—"We are, of course, aware that you cannot honourably agree to a separate peace, since you have pledged your word on that point; but if you consent to a general armistice you will be saved further bloodshed and will still be keeping faith with the Allies." If that suggestion is accepted, says the German General, Germany will be very pleased to become a friendly neighbour and to render Russia economic support, but if it is not, then Germany and her Allies will be forced to take more ruthless and extensive military measures. That is the message which kind-hearted, benevolent Germany sends to the distressed Russians. Happily, however, Russia's resort is prompt and to the point—it correctly assesses the meaning of the offer when it does it as a substitute for separate peace proposals to which Russia will never consent, and it shatters at one blow the plausible German disclaimer that a separate armistice would not benefit the Central Powers. In no respect is that latter point more effectively disposed of than in the reminder to the Russian General that the Russians know whether German troops have been taken from the former's front. The most cheering fact of all, is that this reply comes from the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, to whom Germany, without a doubt, has been looking for support in her mean and underhanded campaign of intrigue.

In citing the alleged objects for which her enemies are fighting, Germany has displayed a superficial cleverness when she outlines the territorial ambitions which she attributes to her foes. But even Russia will perceive in this part of the message a very obvious attempt to play upon the "no annexation" formula, concerning which we have heard so much of late. Russia, we imagine, has no delusions as the objects for which the Allies are waging war; they are succinctly stated by President Wilson in these words: "the liberation of people everywhere from the aggressions of an autocratic force." The Allies have not drawn the sword for territorial aggrandizement; their mission is one of liberation, and it is only in that respect that they desire to remove the corrupt and wicked influence of the Huns from territories in which, once again to use President Wilson's words, they have wrongfully gained selfish advantages for themselves and their private projects. But the circumstances do not call for any serious analysis of the proposals now put forward; their only value is that they confirm the growing belief that Germany is feeling the terrible drain on her manhood, and is anxious to bolster up her failing strength in the West by withdrawing troops from the Eastern front. Victorious armies do not as a rule display keen anxiety for an armistice. Germany's latest move, therefore, carries its own tale. The Huns are already beaten—and they know it.

Bathing Facilities.

From the correspondence that has been appearing recently in our columns with reference to the bathing facilities, or, rather, the lack of them, at North Point, it is evident that a large section of the community will be disappointed if they are not again afforded the opportunity of enjoying a "dip" here, as in the past few seasons. Those that have taken upon themselves the task of acting as spokesmen have pointed out clearly and convincingly their belief that the place is in every way suitable for bathing, and that all that is required is that accessories for the proper enjoyment of bathing should be provided. The requirements are of a modest character and, as already stated in these columns, need not entail anything in the nature of large expenditure. Writing under the pen name of "Subscription," it will have been noted that a correspondent in our yesterday's issue made the suggestion that we should open our columns for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to provide the necessary bathing facilities. We said that we should be happy to receive subscriptions for the purpose mentioned and would duly acknowledge them in our columns. This we, of course, are quite willing to undertake, if the authorities still adhere to their decision not to do what is their obvious duty in this matter.

"Wait and See."

The bathing season is now with us, and therefore what is going to be done should certainly be done soon. As it is not improbable, however, in view of the evident interest taken in this question, that the Government may deem it expedient to alter the decision announced at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, we are of opinion that it would be advisable to "wait and see" what the "powers-that-be" may now feel disposed to do for the large section of the community interested in this question and which certainly deserves more consideration than it has so far received.

From a letter in our correspondence column to-day, it will be seen that the proprietor of the North Point Hotel, with commendable enterprise, is willing to come to the assistance of those desirous of making North Point bathing beach the attractive bathing place it ought to be. This assistance, we feel sure, will be welcome, should the Government not do what is expected of it.

The Espionage Revelations.

The remarkable revelations which have been made in the "spy case" which has just terminated in Christiania throw further light upon the sinister and the thoroughly unscrupulous methods of the Germans, and their ideas of waging modern warfare. Their success in bribing neutral mercantile officers was doubtless of very considerable value to them, as we learn that the information they paid for, and probably received, concerned "The movements of British ships, lights and signals in British harbours, details of British ships repairing and building, and the position of British minefields." To neutral mercantile officers sailing to British ports much information of this sort would doubtless be available, but it may safely be concluded that the British authorities are aware that such spying would probably be attempted. The revelations, which it is satisfactory to note, have "disgusted" as well as astonished the fellow-countrymen of the dis honourable betrayers of their country's neutrality, show the immense difficulties that we have to contend with in waging war against so unscrupulous a foe as Germany. It is to be hoped that the Norwegian authorities will mete out the severe punishment that such thoroughly dishonourable conduct deserves, and that the revelations now made will likewise cause the British Government to be more than ever vigilant in guarding against such an abuse of the privileges accorded to neutrals.

DAY BY DAY.

THAT WHICH IS GONE IS PAST AND IRREVOCABLE: WISE MEN HAVE ENOUGH TO DO WITH THINGS PRESENT AND TO COME.—Bacon.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the first anniversary of the appointment of Viscount Chinda as Japanese Ambassador in London, in succession to Marquis Itoye.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s 5s/16d.

Intercession Services. We are asked to state that for the next few weeks an intercession service in connection with the war will be held at the Peak Church on Wednesdays at 10.15 a.m. and that a similar service will be held on other week-days at the Cathedral.

The Death Rate. At the meeting of the Sanitary Board held this afternoon, the mortality return for the week ending May 27 was presented, from which it appeared that the death rate per thousand per annum was 22.4, as against 23.1 during the same week last year.

The Colony's Health. During the past week there were five cases of endemic fever notified in the Colony (one American, one Indian and the rest Chinese), all being non-fatal.

The were also three cases of plague (one fatal), all the sufferers being Chinese, and one fatal Chinese occurrence of puerperal fever. Since the beginning of the year there have been 20 cases of plague, of which 16 have ended in death.

Summer Holiday.

We have received from Messrs. Cook and Son a copy of their new Summer Holiday Programme, which has just been published, and which contains useful information for intending passengers to Japan and North China. It is full of detailed information which will be of interest and service to residents contemplating leaving the Colony for short leave during the summer season. Copies can be had free, on application at Messrs. Cook's office.

Concealed Opium.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, three Chinese were charged with being in possession of 150 taels of opium. Inspector Wildin stated that the women had come up from Saigon and were in a sampan when they were stopped by a Revenue launch. A search was made, and a table leg was found to contain 50 taels of the drug, and a sun hat seven more taels. The women were taken to the Police Station, where more opium was found concealed on their persons. His Worship fined the first defendant \$2,000, or six months, the second \$1,000, and the third \$2,000.

Roast Goose.

A new game has been discovered at Aberdeen which fascinates many people, for there was quite a crowd at a house the other night when it was being played. The story, as told to Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning, was that while the shopman is cutting up a bird, or a piece of pork, the bystanders put their names on a piece of paper and ten-cent pieces in a glass. The one who guesses nearest the weight of the flesh or fowl, receives a goose as a prize. His Worship told defendant that this was a lottery and was not allowed. A fine of \$5 was inflicted.

Theft and Assault.

At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with the theft of a quantity of gypsum from the China Merchants Wharf. It appears that the thief had stowed away the gypsum in a sack and was busy making off with the booty, when he was seen by the godown-keeper, who said:—"I arrest you." Defendant waited until the keeper turned his back and took an unfair advantage by hitting him on the side of the head with bamboo with nails in it. The consequence was that the godown-keeper appeared in Court with a nasty cut on the head, and a vest liberally bespattered with blood. Defendant said complainant fell down. His Worship sent defendant to prison for six weeks on each charge.

SENTENCED TO FIGHT THE BRITISH.

By R. Marr Murray.

Some time ago I read in one of the German papers that there had been a little trouble with the workers at Krupp's and that the ring-leaders had been sent off to fight against the British by way of punishment. From this I gathered that in Germany there is no great enthusiasm for being sent to fight the British. This belief was strengthened by a German prisoner captured in a trench raid. He stated that he had originally been selected for a draft of troops going to the Russian front. But he had been guilty of insolence to a N.C.O. and his punishment for this serious offence had consisted in his being sent to the Western front instead of the Eastern.

A couple of years ago the British was called a "contemptible" little army, lacking guns, munitions and men. Fritz is to 1915 have had special objection to being sent to fight the British. There was apparently no great wealth of shells behind that front, and the mechanical advantages were all on the German side. The British were evidently to be driven into the sea, and Britain was to be invaded after the manner of Belgium. All of which meant many iron crosses and much of the sort of looting the Hun dearly loves.

The fact is that the German is a bad loser. He thoroughly enjoys winning, but he cannot take a beating like a man. I remember once, years before the war, I saw a boxing match between a Canadian and a German. The German was top dog during the first few rounds, strutted about the ring in style, and made loud sneering remarks to his opponent to the abilities of his opponent. But the Canadian wore him down, and by the tenth round it was obvious that the German was thoroughly beaten. He knew it, too, and, unable to repress his rage, was deliberately kicked in the opponent in the groin.

I thought at the time that he must have been an exception to the general rule of Germans. But it is obvious that he was merely typical. And one can quite understand that men of that stamp are not keen on being sent to fight the British now that they can fight on more or less equal terms. Pillage, rape, and slave-driving are the German's ideals of first class soldiering. He will fight, if he is forced to; but it is the biggest punishment he can think of to be sent to fight on equal terms.

The British soldier on the other hand does not consider it a punishment to be sent to the front. The average Britisher has his faults, but his greatest enemy cannot deny that he is a sportsman and that both in defeat and victory he fights cleanly. If he is a temporary soldier, fighting is not his job, and he is keen to get done with it. I could give many instances of the keenness of the British soldier to get out. But two cases in which I was personally interested will suffice as typical.

There was the case of —. He was a first class man in every way; it was not long before he got promotion, and finally he became a sergeant. Then, after nearly a year's training in England, he deserted. The police were informed, his description was circulated, and the machinery of the law set in motion to find him. But not a trace of him could be found. Then three months later he was discovered a private in the front line trenches. He had deserted in order to enlist in another battalion which was going out to France before his own.

Another case in which I was personally interested was that of an excellent soldier, who however was very partial to beer. He was constantly being brought before the Commanding Officer for drunkenness. Fines, reprimands and coxing were of no avail. He would promise to reform and all would go well for a day or two. Then he would meet a convivial friend and the whole process would be repeated. The threat of a court martial only

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

BATHING FACILITIES.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir.—With reference to previous correspondence in your paper on the above-named subject, I fail to see why the experience of the Tramway Company, who are out to make money, not lose it, should be taken as a precedent in connection with the matter.

I strolled down to North Point on Saturday last and was surprised to see such a large crowd there.

According to calculations, there were over a hundred bathers present, most of them children.

It is a downright shame that a

man should be made guilty of insolence to a N.C.O. and his punishment

for this serious offence had consisted in his being sent to the Western front instead of the Eastern.

I suggest that a nominal fee of

say 10 cents be charged for the

use of a tent, the income therefrom to be applied towards paying the wages of the coolies who

perform this work.

I suggest that a nominal fee of

say 10 cents be charged for the

use of a tent, the income therefrom to be applied towards paying the wages of the coolies who

perform this work.

For the present I am prepared

to set apart a portion of my

ground specially for the comfort

and convenience of the ladies and

children where they can enjoy a

nice cup of tea, ice-cream, soft

drinks, cakes, etc.

Should business warrant it,

however, I shall be pleased to

erect a matched opposite the

beach, provided the Government

allows me, and to co-operate

with the Government in every

way possible to make North Point

a popular bathing resort.

I shall also arrange to have a

bud in attendance on special

occasions.

Yours etc.

W. H. ELLERMANN.

Manager: North Point Hotel.

Hongkong, June 12, 1917.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

An amusing story is told about the successful Haymarket play, "General Post." A little woman in working dress came to the box office and whispered, "I'm here about the general's post."

The box office replied, "I don't quite understand."

"Oh," she said, in a louder voice, thinking she hadn't been heard, "I want to apply for the general's post."

Then the situation dawned on the box office, which said,

"But this is a theatre, and 'General Post' is a play!" An assurance that the little "general" accepted with many misgivings.

Our Council schools, whose

status Mr. Fisher is anxious to

raise, are much less democratic

than their counterparts in the

United States, says the Chronicle.

When the Mosley Commission

visited Washington some years

ago its members expressed

surprise to find the President's

son attending the equivalent

of a London Board school

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FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

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s.s. "COLOMBIA"
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Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12:00
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HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 12th JUNE, 1917.
10:00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4:30 p.m. Heungshan.

WEDNESDAY, 13th JUNE, 1917.
8:00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8:00 a.m. Fatshan.
10:00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4:30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7:30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7:30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 17th JUNE, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN". Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7:30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI".

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAJINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8:30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
NO. 1, MARRIONE (1st Floor). Opposite the Blake Pier.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To Be Despatched.
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NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Japan	T. K. K.	12, June
San Francisco via Japan	J.C.J. L.	13, June
Victoria B.C., & Japan	J.C.J. L.	20, June
San Francisco via Japan	T. K. K.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	J.C.J. L.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	C. M. S. S.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	T. K. K.	3, July
San Francisco via Japan	J.C.J. L.	12, July
Korea M.	T. K. K.	17, July
Sibera M.	T. K. K.	27, July
Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Aug.
China	P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
Anyo M.	T. K. K.	11, Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	D. L. Co.	12 June
Shanghai	J. C. J. L.	12 June
Shanghai	B. & S.	13 June
Haiphong	J. M. Co.	14 June
Kobe	J. C. J. L.	14 June
Shanghai	B. & S.	14 June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	J. M. Co.	15 June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	N. Y. K.	15 June
Shanghai	J. M. Co.	15 June
Shanghai and Kobe	N. Y. K.	15 June
Manila	J. M. Co.	15 June
Shanghai	B. & S.	17 June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	N. Y. K.	18 June
Sandakan	J. M. Co.	19 June
Shanghai	B. & S.	19 June
Manila	J. M. Co.	21 June
Shanghai and Kobe	N. Y. K.	23 June
Shangha i, Kobe and Yokohama	N. Y. K.	23 June
Kobe	J. C. J. L.	3, July
Shanghai	J. C. J. L.	9, July
Inabu M.	N. Y. K.	16, July
Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, July

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES
TOYO KISEN KAISHA s.s. "SHINYO MARU."
From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.
The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.
Cargo remaining undelivered on the 9th June, at 5 P.M. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.
The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.
Cargo remaining undelivered on the 9th June, at 5 P.M. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.
Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 13th June, at 5 P.M.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.
All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 16th June, 1917, at 10 A.M.
No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 27th June, 1917.
T. DAIGO, Agent. Hongkong, 7th June, 1917.

CONSIGNEES
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
S.S. "COLUSA".
From SAN FRANCISCO via KOBE and MANILA.

CONSIGNEES
KONINKLYKE PAKET-VAART MAATSCHAPPIY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE Steamship
"s.s. VAN WAERWYCK,"

CONSIGNEES
KONINKLYKE PAKET-VAART MAATSCHAPPIY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE Steamship
"s.s. VAN WAERWYCK,"

CONSIGNEES
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
S.S. "COLUSA".
From SAN FRANCISCO via KOBE and MANILA.

CONSIGNEES
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
S.S. "COLUSA".
From SAN FRANCISCO via KOBE and MANILA.

CONSIGNEES
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
S.S. "COLUSA".
From SAN FRANCISCO via KOBE and MANILA.

CONSIGNEES

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STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

A Terrific Explosion Described.

London, June 11. The whole story of the great explosion before the British offensive at Messines Ridge remains to be told, but an indication of the elaborateness of the preparations and the immensity of the scheme is given by a French correspondent at the British Headquarters. He says that nearly a year ago a demand was made on the coalfields around Newcastle and Cardiff for a few hundred expert miners skilled in digging and in the art of explosive. They worked for about six months, digging for a length of two kilometres under the slopes of the ridge in nineteen mine-chambers under nineteen of the enemy's most formidable cemented and armed fortresses. The gallery for advancing had to be dug for one hundred and forty metres, and quadrangular pits similar to the cage of a lift were constructed and crammed with high explosives. Electric wires, which were to cause the fatal spark in one second, were ready at the end of last winter. Hence, since January, the first-line German troops had been living unconsciously above a sleeping inferno.

The correspondent adds that the convolution was like a supernatural catastrophe. It wrecked the hill, filled up the marshes, changed the wood into a lake and also changed the history of two years and the geography of two centuries. The mines, upon exploding, did not make deep craters similar to those at Positano, but they buried violently upward great masses of earth, which fell back slowly in enormous area into a cemetery. For hours after the attack, repeated dull sounds were heard in the earth below. In some cases, the Germans were dug out half-asphyxiated, and since then along the whole of the ridge soldiers have been listening between the crash of shells for the cries of frightened humanity coming from the underworld.

TWO GERMAN SEAPLANES DESTROYED.

London, June 11. An Admiralty announcement states that a Dover patrol drifter today engaged five enemy seaplanes. The drifter destroyed two and took the occupants prisoner. The remaining seaplanes escaped.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR REDMOND.

London, June 11. Continuing his statement in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said the late Major Redmond was above all an Irish patriot, and he felt that Ireland's greatest opportunity to win liberty for herself was by fighting side by side with Britain in the great world struggle for freedom. It was for Ireland that Major Redmond gave his life. Mr. Lloyd George quoted Major Redmond's last speech and recalled that he was carried tenderly and reverently from the battlefield by Ulster soldiers of the Ulster Ambulance. He declared that the appeal he had just read now came to them all from the grave on the frontier of land which Major Redmond gave his life to liberate.

THE ALLIED WARAIMS.

London, June 11. His Majesty's Government's reply to the Russian Note regarding the Allied war aims states that it heartily concurs with the sentiment in the proclamation to the Russian people which declared that free Russia does not propose to dominate over other people or to deprive them of their national patrimony or forcibly to occupy foreign territory. The reply proceeds:—"Britain did not enter the war as a war of conquest, and are not continuing it for any such object. Their purpose at the outset is to defend their existence and enforce respect for international engagements."

[The message is incomplete.—Ed. H.K.T.]

FRESH ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

London, June 11. An Italian official message says:—Our artillery destroyed the enemy's complex defences at several points of the Asiago Plateau. The infantry attacked during a violent storm in the direction of Mount Zebio and Forno, and carried Agellopoli. They captured the whole of Mount Ortigara and made prisoners totalling 2,000, taking prisoners.

A GREEK INCIDENT RECALLED.

London, June 11. Reuters correspondent at Athens states that the assailants of Lieutenant Campbell and Burns have been committed for trial on charge of murder, and for unlawfully carrying arms.

OUR DAILY WAR BILL.

London, June 11. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the daily expenditure of all sorts during the first nine weeks of the financial year was £7,884,000. He hoped that the rate of expenditure would decrease.

A FREE PARDON.

London, June 11. It is stated that His Majesty the King has granted a free pardon, with his wife, to each sentenced to three years' imprisonment at Edinburgh in June, 1911 (?) for fraud in connection with a pearl necklace.

HONG KONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

NORTH POINT BATHING FUND.

In response to the suggestion that subscriptions should be raised for the providing of bathing facilities at North Point, the following donation has come to hand:

The Hon. Mr. R. Shewan ... \$100.

Aggregate for week, 23 weeks.

\$13,376 \$302,275

12,830 310,411

546 8,136

We learn that Mr. Grant, of Queen's College, who left the Colony on short sick leave on May 3rd, has reached Uzzen in Japan where he is taking treatment.

Following is the approximate amount of the Hong Kong Company's traffic for the week ending 1917:

Aggregate for week, 23 weeks.

\$13,376 \$302,275

12,830 310,411

546 8,136

We learn that Mr. Grant, of Queen's College, who left the Colony on short sick leave on May 3rd, has reached Uzzen in Japan where he is taking treatment.

Marshals rather massive, with rheumatism in his legs."

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

(Continued from Page 1)

THE SPANISH PREMIERSHIP.

Madrid, June 11. The Premier having refused to reconsider his resignation the King summoned Senor Dato, who accepted the Premiership.

WELL-KNOWN BERLIN PAPER SUPPRESSED.

London, June 11. Saturday's issue of the Berlin "Lokalzeitung" was suppressed for publishing and for printing reports of the arrival of the Austrian military peace deputation at Petrograd.

NEW HUNGARIAN PREMIER.

Zurich, June 11. The new Hungarian Premier, Count Esterhazy, is only thirty-six and spent two years at Oxford. He occupies a middle position between the Constitutionalists and the Governmentalists and always followed a strong pro-British policy.

MAJOR REDMOND'S DEATH.

London, June 11. H.M. the King has telegraphed to Mr. John Redmond stating that he is grieved to hear of the death of his son, Major Redmond, who had given gallant service and set a noble example in the war." Mr. Lloyd George telegraphed: "No man ever won the affection of the House of Commons more completely without surrendering an iota of his political faith."

THROUGH AMERICAN EYES.

Mr. Palmer's War Pictures.

V. A. D. ORDERS.

Orders issued by Miss Wilkinson, Acting Adjutant of the Hongkong No. I V. A. D. (St. John Ambulance) state:

The second lecture on first aid will be given by Dr. Johnston, P.M.O. at the Helena May Institute on Thursday next, at 3.15 p.m. Classes will be held at Mrs. Tisdall's house every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. All members of the V.A.D. are invited to attend.

Loyal India. Sir Dorabji Tata has placed \$10,000 at the disposal of the Government for a squadron of seaplanes for the defence of Bombay and the coast. Messrs. Tata, of Bombay, have subscribed £74,000 to the Indian War Loan.

Nivelle's Simplicity. The only time Nivelle shows pride is when he exhibits a portrait of Pere Joffre, given to him, with a dedication, after the battle of Douaumont:

"I did not know that he was to be Commander-in-Chief, only that all France thrilled with his name, which time will ever associate with Douaumont. At once you feel the dynamic quality under his agreeable manner and knew that General Nivelle did things swiftly and quietly. Some day, I suppose, a plaque will be put up on the door of that small house (his headquarters) with its narrow hall and plain hat rack, and the sitting room turned into a dining room, saying that General Nivelle lived here during the Battle of Verdun."

General Mangin, whose exploits in the battle were of direct consequence for victory, is attractively drawn.

"Five stripes on his arm for wounds, all won in colonial work, sun-browned, smart, with a strong abiding chin and an eye that said 'Attack!'"

Humour is not lacking, the humour of Irishmen, of the tanks—

—even the ironical humour of a situation in which the Prussian Guard at Contalmaison, captured by factory lads of the New Army, finally believed (until enlightened) that they were being faced by our own guards! But to-day crack regiments take their places with newly-formed units in the command line, and there is no distinction. Guards' officers, however, cannot forget to file off even in face of death, and a colonel of that ilk blew his hunting horn in the charge.

Finally, we like to hear of "Our Girls":

"Ever sweet-tempered, writing his heart out every night in the human wonder of all he saw, in burning sentences that came crowding to his pencil point, which raced on until he was exhausted, though he always revived at dinner to undertake any controversy on behalf of a better future for the whole human race."

"But what did Mawmy Laylong do?" asked the Rook.

"What did she do?" said the Irishman. "What? Well, I'll tell ye for yer better education, scean't that ye're new to the country. It happened a good long

THE ROOKY.

(By Patrick McGill, Author of "The Great Push" etc.)

That the youth's name was Dick Hirai has nothing to do with the story. That he was a youth of nineteen, newly out with the latest draft, will explain why Corporal McManus saw fit to take the youth's education in hand. The first lesson was given in a stable of a much shelled house up near the firing line. This was how it happened.

The men, a section of seven, were sitting on the floor cleaning their rifles by the light of a candle. The newly-out was standing under the roof looking out at the near firing-line and its evening lights through a chink in the tiles.

At this moment somebody lifted the latch and the door of the stable was pushed inwards. A dark form showed in the doorway, then made its way into the circle of light, bearing a number of cups of coffee on a board. It was a stiff, angular woman dressed poorly in hard-worn clothes. She placed the coffee on the floor, and Hirai could see her unquiet hands had been worn by many a long day's work. Her wrinkled skin was stretched taut over high cheek bones and queer little brown cracks showed round her thin lips.

"Bong soir, Mawmy," said Corporal McManus as he looked at the woman.

"Ah! mon petite soldat; mes enfants," said the woman. "Bon soldat Angleis!"

She brushed back her hair with a lean hand, lifted a cup of coffee and handed it to the Corporal. He caught the cup, drank a sup, then muttered "Tray bong, Mawmy, tray bong."

As he spoke the woman reached forward, caught him round the neck and kissed him. Then she kissed all the others in turn. They endured these tokens of affection with stoical calm.

If they were in England and not in France—but anyhow the women treated them as children. The rooky who watched the performance drew nearer the wall and trusted that he would not be seen. To be kissed by a woman whom he did not know, or by any woman in the presence of his comrades! To his absurd bashfulness the thought was tragic. He crouched against the wall. But Madame Leblanc saw him.

"Mon bon petite soldat," she said and put her arm round his shoulder. He took a step backwards.

"Where the devil are ye goin', ye rooky?" shouted McManus. "Let the woman kiss you."

Hirst, newly out, obeyed the Corporal and received his kiss.

"Why didn't you let her kiss you at once?" McManus asked the youth angrily when the woman made her exit. "You should feel honoured when that woman wanted to press her lips against yours. Men! she's an angel."

"But I didn't know," said the Rook.

"Course ye didn't know," said McManus. "It's not to be expected that ye would know, being newly out here. Some day maybe ye'll know about half so much as us old swats know. But there are things that ye'll never know. It'll never come yer way to be shrapnelled and not have a kinch helmet to cap the shrapnel, or to be gassed and not have a respirator to save yer lungs. Ye're a boy that has some book-larnin', if I can judge by yer countenance. Well, when ye go back to England again and meet yer swell friends, tell them that the greatest honour ever bestowed on ye was a kick given to ye by a poor old ragged half-crazed Frenchwoman be the name of Mawmy Laylong. As I've said afore, ye should go down on yer knees afore the woman and she's now, what she is, a wee bit cracked. She has two children, as I've said, and its up to us to see that they never know want. It's not much that the poor woman can make be sellin' sawfee at a penny a bowl. She won't take any charity money from us, so, whenever we're goin' up to the tranches we make a point of havin' a lot of things on that we cannot carry in our packs, such as bread and butter and cheese and bully beef. And remember, me boy, that if yer's ever in this village and have a parcel from home, a good part of the contents are, be the right of daceancy, the property of Mawmy Laylong."

"And keep in mind what I'm after tellin' ye, me boy," said McManus. "Ye've had a great honour bestowed on yer to-night, so thry and live up to it. Take an example from Mawmy Laylong and after her from us, and when in Class L. His father for many years was British Consul General in Canton where he died some years ago. Cyril went to Australia, and at the beginning of the war volunteered for the front. His younger brother, Julian, also an O. O. C.,

is now the representative of Messrs. Butterfield and Swaine in England, and to his sister-in-law, G. A. Woodcock, formerly of our Staff, we send our sincerest sympathy.

EMPIRE DAY.

The King Acknowledges Hongkong Club Message.

Statute of Limitations Pleaded.

At the Summary Court this morning before the Palme Judge (Mr. Justice Gomperts), a claim was brought by Cheung Fo, trading as the Tim Shing firm of 6, Saa Sai Street, Tai Ping Shan, fishmonger, against a junk master named Chan Yau, owner of junk 61, for \$187.49, being of payments made by him to the defendant for the supply of fish, which the defendant had failed to deliver.

Mr. J. H. Gardner appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. G. R. Haywood for the defendant.

Mr. Gardner explained that plaintiff was a middle man and bought fish from junk people and sold it to shops and the market stall-holders. It was customary for men of his class to make payments to the junk people for fish to be supplied, because the junk people wanted considerable advances before they would supply fish, especially towards the end of the year; otherwise they would not undertake to supply it. Plaintiff had dealt with defendant for about ten years, and the money now claimed was paid about three years ago.

Books had been supplied showing the amount of money paid for which fish had not been delivered, and the amount now claimed was the balance owing.

The defence was based on the Statute of Limitations, it being contended that the debt was more than three years old, and had never been acknowledged.

Judgment was given for plaintiff, with costs.

PRINCE ALEXANDER OF BATTENBERG.

To be Married to Lady Irene Denison.

Society is keenly interested in the engagement announced recently of Captain his Highness Prince Alexander of Battenberg to Lady Irene Frances Adas Denison, only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Londesborough.

Prince Alexander Albert, who is in his 31st year, is the eldest son of Princess Henry of Battenberg, one of Queen Victoria's daughters, whose younger son, Prince Maurice, was killed in the early days of the war. His regiment is the Grenadier Guards, and he has seen service during the present war in Egypt and in France. Lady Irene Denison is the only daughter of a family which has frequently entertained royalty and until a few months ago was Lady-in-Waiting to the late Duchess of Connaught, with whose daughter in law, Princess Arthur of Connaught, she is on terms of intimacy.

Lady Irene Denison, who is 27 years of age, is not unknown to the music-loving public. She composed the music of a song, "In some good hour," which achieved considerable popularity last year, and she made her debut as composer with a march, "A Cavalry Ride," which was performed for the first time at the Spa, Scarborough.

Late Queen's College Boy. The Yellow Dragon, the organ of Queen's College, referring to the late Corporal Cyril Hance, 19th Battalion of the Australian Imperial Forces, killed in action in France on February 28 last, has the following:

"Cyril Hance entered Q. C. in Class 4A on September 11th, 1890 at the age of 11, and left in 1893 when in Class L. His father for many years was British Consul General in Canton where he died some years ago. Cyril went to Australia, and at the beginning of the war volunteered for the front. His younger brother, Julian, also an O. O. C.,

is now the representative of Messrs. Butterfield and Swaine in England, and to his sister-in-law, G. A. Woodcock, formerly of our Staff, we send our sincerest sympathy.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.

With a Personal Reference.

Synthetic Rubber.
The latest synthetic rubber proposition has been launched in Tacoma, Washington, by Mr. Morton Gregory, who proposes to produce rubber from Pegeat Sound products. Mr. Gregory who has been experimenting for several years, claims that the feasibility of his process has been demonstrated in a number of laboratories during the past year. He has leased 3,800 square feet of a municipal dock property on which to conduct his operations. It is stated that the project has been adequately funded by eastern capital.

Wheat Prices in other Wars.
In the course of an interesting comparative statement on wheat prices in the present and in other wars, an American contemporary hand says that wheat for immediate delivery sold in Chicago this week—(first week in May)—at \$3.17 a bushel, price never exceeded in the open market of this country. This price compared with a record price previous to the present war of \$2.16 reached shortly after the Civil War, that price being reached in October of 1867. During the Civil War the high record price was \$1.93 reached in July, of 1864. During the Crimean war, in 1855, when Russia was fighting England and France and sending them none of its grain, wheat sold at \$2.50 per bushel in New York. High as these prices seem, they are still far below the figures reached in the Liverpool market at the time of the Crimean War, and during the Napoleonic Wars. During the second year of the Crimean War, the Liverpool price for wheat averaged \$2.34 per bushel, and its high mark was below the present New York price.

But during the Napoleonic Wars, wheat reached its highest price of modern times, and possibly the highest in all history. It had become very dear in 1807 and 1809, when Napoleon's "Berlin decree" forbade all exports from France, Holland, or Germany to England. Even then, however, England had America and Russia to rely upon. But, following our own "Non-Intercourse Act" of 1807, the United States itself went to war with England in 1812 and Napoleon invaded Russia. On top of that, both the English and Continental harvest ran very short. In that year, the average Liverpool price of wheat was \$3.95 per bushel, and once in the year it reached \$4.25.

America's "War Food" Export.
The question of England's ability to bring food from abroad to her people, across the submarine zone, and the question of how much foodstuff this country was likely to produce this year, have (says the New York Evening Post) obscured the third question, how much we are sending to Europe now, as compared with the corresponding period in other years. Somewhat belatedly, the Government's detailed figures of agricultural exports from the United States in March were published this week. They were interesting. Of wheat, we exported 7,800,000 bushels, as against 17,200,000 in March, 1916, and exports of flour decreased nearly 500,000 bushels, or about 33 per cent. This would seem formidable; yet the month's wheat exports, although so much smaller than in 1916 or 1915, were nevertheless the largest in quantity ever shipped during May, in any year before the war, with the single exception of 1902. Meantime our export of corn, the crop of which was fairly large last year, rose in March to 10,800,000 bushels, as against 4,800,000 in 1916. They were very much the largest in ten years. The month's export of bacon increased 25,800,000 pounds over 1916 or 37 per cent; of beef, in its various forms, the increase was 10,800,000 pounds or 62 per cent. This is a pretty handsome showing, so near the end of an unsatisfactory agricultural season.

The two offsetting considerations to it are, first, the question how much is left in the home reserve, and second, how much of the exports were destroyed by the German submarines.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of tasty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you. The preacher then proceeded to confirmation of the convictions expressed in the text of the first sermon I preached in this Union Church—that the gospel of Christ is the power of God through faith unto salvation, and that under its wide-wing Jew or Greek and all the tribes of men have their intended portion and will find their only mortal reconciliation.

The preacher then proceeded to refer to the invitation given him to enter upon further period of service in Hongkong, and said—

The decision has not been quite easy to arrive at in some ways, but in the end it has seemed plain that there is only one course open to me, which is to accede to your wishes, and endeavour my best, if life and strength be granted, to carry on a work which it would seem God has been pleased to bless. The representations made to me are such as to touch me very deeply. No minister could but feel honoured, and also humbled, by them. I rejoice in the place you have given me in your good regard, and also in the goodwill shown me beyond the circle of our congregation, and I feel I could assign no sufficient reason for going when, in these circumstances, you wish me to stay. I am far from thinking myself indispensable here for elsewhere, but I can hardly take it upon me to set aside the judgment of our responsible office-bearers that the Church would suffer from a change at present. Perhaps this sounds rather a reluctant response to so cordial and earnest an invitation as that with which you have honoured me. That would be an ill requital, and, believe me, it is not so.

My mind did need a little making up, particularly in a time like the present, when the call of the Homeland for help of every kind rings in every true citizen's heart. The purpose of other resolutions is indicated in the following summaries:

The Admiralty to work out immediately after the war what they consider the most effective scheme of naval defence for the Empire.

In the interests of the Empire's safety, prompt consideration and concerted action should be given to (1) the production of an adequate food supply and arrangements for its transportation (2) control of natural resources within the Empire, (3) economical utilisation of such natural resources through processes of manufacture carried on within the Empire.

The development of Imperial resources on the principle that each part of the Empire, having due regard to the interests of our Allies, shall give specially favourable treatment and facilities to the produce and manufacture of other parts.

amongst them. Well, if it be true that it takes all sort of people to make a world there may be a place somewhere for the man who thinks little of his neighbours. But the very last place for him is in the ministry of Jesus Christ.

No man can help his neighbour unless he respects him and hopes for him, and not in a Pharisaic or patronising way but a genuine and brotherly one.

This Hongkong is a curious place in some ways, and begets its own peculiarities, and being small its peculiarities are forced to the front so that we become more conscious of our mutual weaknesses than would be the case in a larger radius. It is easy to point these out and pour contempt upon them, but if I ever deteriorate into thinking of my neighbours chiefly as a poor lot I hope I shall have the grace to seek some other vocation. Hongkong may be this or it may be that, it will always be dear to many of us, and through this Church I am proud to serve it.

This Union Church affords an opportunity equal to the best any man could give it; the more I see of that opportunity the more I hope that our bow may abide in strength.

If I had gifts which I do not possess they would have abundant scope, but such as I have are at your service freely and affectionately for Jesus' sake."

I have been trying to recall that first sermon I spoke of. The text was "What shall I do that I may inherit eternal life?" I remember little but the first sentence, which was: "All sorts of people used to come to Jesus Christ with all sorts of questions." Somehow that seems to give the general theme of my preaching all along, all sorts of people and Jesus Christ. All need Him, and He wants them. All sorts: and God forbid that the minister of Christ should take upon him to think little of any one of them!

EMPIRE RELATIONS.

A Special Conference Ought to be Summoned.

Among the many resolutions passed unanimously by the Imperial War Conference one of the most important is the following:

The readjustment of the constitutional relations of the component parts of the Empire is too important and intricate a subject to be dealt with during the war, and should form the subject of a special Imperial Conference to be summoned as soon as possible after the cessation of hostilities. Any such readjustment while thoroughly preserving all existing powers of self-government and complete control of domestic affairs should be based upon a full recognition of the Dominions as autonomous nations of an Imperial Commonwealth, and of India as an important portion of the same, should recognise the right of the Dominions and India to an adequate voice in foreign policy and in foreign relations, and should provide effective arrangements for continuous consultation in all important matters of common Imperial concern, and for such necessary concerted action, founded on consultation as the several Governments may determine.

The purport of other resolutions is indicated in the following summaries:

The Admiralty to work out immediately after the war what they consider the most effective scheme of naval defence for the Empire.

In the interests of the Empire's safety, prompt consideration and concerted action should be given to (1) the production of an adequate food supply and arrangements for its transportation (2) control of natural resources within the Empire, (3) economical utilisation of such natural resources through processes of manufacture carried on within the Empire.

The development of Imperial resources on the principle that each part of the Empire, having due regard to the interests of our Allies, shall give specially favourable treatment and facilities to the produce and manufacture of other parts.

amongst them. Well, if it be true that it takes all sort of people to make a world there may be a place somewhere for the man who thinks little of his neighbours. But the very last place for him is in the ministry of Jesus Christ.

No man can help his neighbour unless he respects him and hopes for him, and not in a Pharisaic or patronising way but a genuine and brotherly one.

This Hongkong is a curious place in some ways, and begets its own peculiarities, and being small its peculiarities are forced to the front so that we become more conscious of our mutual weaknesses than would be the case in a larger radius. It is easy to point these out and pour contempt upon them, but if I ever deteriorate into thinking of my neighbours chiefly as a poor lot I hope I shall have the grace to seek some other vocation. Hongkong may be this or it may be that, it will always be dear to many of us, and through this Church I am proud to serve it.

This Union Church affords an opportunity equal to the best any man could give it; the more I see of that opportunity the more I hope that our bow may abide in strength.

If I had gifts which I do not possess they would have abundant scope, but such as I have are at your service freely and affectionately for Jesus' sake."

I have been trying to recall that first sermon I spoke of. The text was "What shall I do that I may inherit eternal life?" I remember little but the first sentence, which was: "All sorts of people used to come to Jesus Christ with all sorts of questions." Somehow that seems to give the general theme of my preaching all along, all sorts of people and Jesus Christ. All need Him, and He wants them. All sorts: and God forbid that the minister of Christ should take upon him to think little of any one of them!

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks s. \$7024.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons b. \$840

North Chinas n. t. 150

Unions s. \$865

Yangtzees n. ex 73 \$200

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$146

H. K. Fires n. \$3273

SHIPPING.

Douglas b. \$86

Steamboats b. \$17.50

Indos (Del.) n. \$108

Indos (Pref.) n. \$40

Shells b. & sa. 107/-

Ferries n. \$914

REFINERIES.

Sugars b. & sa. \$100

Malabons n. \$30

MINING.

Kailans b. \$2.6

Langkats s. t. 16

Raubis n. \$2.45

Trombos n. 26/9

Urals n. 34/-

DOCKS, WHARVES,
GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves sa. \$76

Kowloon Docks sa. \$120 & 120/-

Shai Docks b. t. 90/-

LANDS, HOTELS,
AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$89

H. K. Hotels n. \$101

Land Invest. b. \$93

H'pkeys Est. b. \$6.25

K'loon Lands n. \$33

Shai Lands b. t. 80

West Points b. \$75

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. t. 15/-

Kung Yiks b. t. 14/-

Shai Cottons sa. t. 12/-

Yangtzeopos b. t. 5.50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$7

China Light & P. n. \$4.50

Providents ea. \$7.85

Dairy Farms n. \$23

Green Islands b. \$7.70

H. K. Electrics sa. \$49

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$151

Ropes b. \$27

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level b. \$6.40

Trams, Peak, old n. \$9.10

Trams, Peak, new n. cts. 90

Laundries b. & sa. \$3.40

U. Waterboats n. \$13

Watsons b. \$6

Wm. Powells s. \$6.50

Morning Posts n. \$29

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

10.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

10.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. 10 MIN.

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